

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
 **COAL** 
 Hall, Goepel & Company
 Telephone 83
 100 Government Street

BLOODSHED IN SAMOA.

Native Factions Open Disastrous Fund Over Nomination of a New King.

Buffalo, Jan. 18.—Joint meetings of both branches of the legislatures in fifteenth district were held to-day for the purpose of electing United States senators. In eight senators were chosen and in some faction fights prevented an election. The senators elected were: New York—Chauncey M. Depew, Rep., to succeed Murphy, Dem., Connecticut—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, re-elected, Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge, re-elected, Maine—Eugene Hale, re-elected, Minnesota—Cushman D. Davis, re-elected, Missouri—Francis M. Cockrell, re-elected, Michigan—J. C. Burrows, re-elected, Indiana—J. C. Beveridge, Rep., succeeding a Democrat.

In the states deadlocked five are Republican, namely, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Washington and California; and two Democrat, Montana and Utah.

The greatest interest centered in the fight for senator in Pennsylvania, where Matthew S. Quay, the present senator, and for many years the political boss of the state, is seeking re-election. In the balloting to-day Quay was 13 votes short of a majority, and the anti-Quay people were confident that they would win. They will continue the deadlock for six months rather than allow Quay to succeed himself.

Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, who was a member of the committee that reported the bill, opposed it vigorously. He charged that the subsidy granted by the government in this bill, \$25,000 a day, would ruin the cable. "That company was a gigantic monopoly. It had been seeking subsidies from congress for 15 years. He believed in a government cable. One of the chief elements of England's strength was due to the fact that she pushed her own lines of communication around the globe." He produced a contract which he said was made between the Hawaiian republic July 2, 1898—a month before it was annexed—and President Sryersm, giving the Pacific Cable company an absolute monopoly of landing cables on those islands for 20 years. "Sryersm," he said, "had no authority to make the said contract just before sovereignty was transferred. But President Dole, he said, had insisted upon a provision to the effect that this contract should not be binding if the American state department should within six months express its disapproval of the contract." Mr. Corliss said he had personally seen the secretary of state about the matter. He announced that prior to January 16, 1899, Secretary Hay had declared his disapproval, and the contract was therefore void.

Speaking of the necessity of cable communication in a future war, he remarked that Admiral Dewey had been obliged, as a military act, to cut the Manila cable. It was cut for months. "How much do you suppose we will have to pay for interrupting cable communication?" he asked. "I dare not tell you, the sum is large. But I will say that we were paying during the war \$2,000 a day in cable tolls." Without action the committee rose,

R. P. RITHET & COMP'Y
LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three *** Brandy

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, *** STRONG BAKERS

W. T. HARDAKER

Auctioneer

Has the largest and best adapted Auction Rooms in Victoria, No. 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St. corner of Yates. Liberal advances made on consignments, furnished houses and stocks bought outright for spot cash.

MINING SHARES

WE WANT DARDANELLES.

Athabasca	42
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	Wanted
Crow's Nest	An offer wanted for 20 shares
Dardanelles	Wanted
Dundee	27
Gophin	63 1/2
Iron Col.	Wanted
Iron Horse	10 1/2
Miller Creek	9 1/2
Monk's Gate	11
Mugwump	Wanted
Noble Five	10 1/2
Rambler Cariboo	Wanted
Van And	9 1/2
Smuggler	10
St. Keverne	Wanted
Virginia	46
Waterloo	98 1/2
War Eagle	83.10
Daily wires from Roseland, Suakine,	83.10

ASSAY OFFICE.
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. OWELL, B.A., F.G.S.,
Assayer to the local banks. Assays
on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and
purchased for cash at its full value.

RAZOR STROPS...

See our new stock just arrived. Use
the _____

Premier Razor ...

Fully warranted at

FOX'S, 78 Govm't St.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY in buying your
food and produce of Hartman & Co., 73
Yates street. Twenty-five per cent. dis-
count on all kinds of seed.

MINING SHARES	
WE WANT DARDANELES.	
Athabasca	42
Caribbo (Camp McKinney)	Wanted
Crow's Nest—An offer wanted for 20 shares	
Dardanelles	Wanted
Dundee	27
Goplar	03½
Iron Colt	Wanted
Iron Horse	10½
Miller Creek	60
Monte Cristo	11
Mugwump	Wanted
Noble Five	10½
Rambler Caribbo	10½
Minnehaha	Wanted
Smuggler	16
St. Keverne	Wanted
Van Anda	04
Virginia	46
Waterloo	08½
War Eagle	\$3.10
Daily wires from Rossland, Spokane, Toronto, Moncton	
List your stocks with us.	
Real Estate For Sale.	
All parts of the city.	
MONEY TO LOAN.	
CUTHBERT & COMPANY.	
15 and 17 Trounce Ave.	
JOSHUA DAVIES	
AUCTIONEER.	
Will sell by public auction at the	
Imperial Mattress Factory.	
Corner Blanchard avenue and Fort street.	
Thursday, January 19, 2 p.m.	
Lounges, Mattresses and Materials.	
Terms cash.	
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.	

Mining Shares WANTED

DARDANELLES

All holders of Dardanelles and Crow's Nest who desire to sell their shares, please list them with us, as we have buyers.

SPECIALS^{OR} TO-DAY

Subject to Previous Sale

5,000 Van Anda	03½
2,000 Rambler	21
5,000 Gopher	03
400 Athabascu	42

We guarantee delivery of the above shares to the first purchaser in parcels as follows:

Van Anda certificates.....	1,000 each
Rambler certificates.....	1,000 "
Gopher certificates.....	500 "
Athabascu certificates.....	100 "

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers, 86 Government Street.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Further Evidence That Yukon Royalty Is About to Be Largely Reduced.

Dawson City Murderer May Have Long Respite—Life Insurance Companies' Pool.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—A ministerial announcement with reference to a reduction of royalty on the output in Yukon is confidently expected. On his recent visit to England Sir Charles Tupper, addressing a meeting of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation, said that he sent the following cablegram to the Minister of the Interior upon this subject: "Great injury being done to mining interests in Yukon in present 10 per cent. royalty. Should I be warranted in saying substantial reduction has been or will be made"? Under date of 20th ult. Mr. Sifton cabled to him as follows: "Cannot reply to your message without seeing colleagues. Expect to meet them in few days. Will able you." Since the foregoing exchange of messages the news that Mr. McGillivray favors a reduction in royalty to not most 3 per cent. has come to hand. When his report is received, it is expected that Mr. Sifton's great influence in Mr. Oulivrie's judgment, will submit to the inevitable and propose a reduction of the royalty.

It is reported here that four Ontario life insurance companies are to amalgamate to save management expenses.

The war office has adopted regulations under which the long service pension will be granted. Copies are expected here shortly.

Objections have been made to the Minister of Justice that Judge Dugas exceeded his authority in granting a respite until March to the man Henderson under sentence of death at Dawson, and that he cannot now legally be hanged unless re-sentenced. Mr. Mills is looking into the matter.

SHIPS AND SAILORS LACKING.

Forceful Reasons for Not Establishing United States Stations Abroad.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Secretary Long has discovered that he will be unable for an indefinite period to carry out his project for the establishment of United States naval stations abroad which was abandoned before the war.

The reason is, sweeping, a lack of ships, officers and enlisted men. From present appearances the department will not be able to send a single ship to serve as the basis of either the European or the South Atlantic squadron.

A BROKEN PROPELLER.

Hamburg American Liner Passes Inward but Drifts to Sea Before Help Arrives.

Queensstown, Jan. 18.—The Hamburg-American lines Alesia sent word to-day that she was outside with a broken propeller. Tugs were sent to assist the Alesia but returned later in the day without having been able to find her. The force of the gale made it necessary for the tugs to seek shelter. It is thought the Alesia will not approach the Irish coast during the present weather, but may be forced up the Channel.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has B. Q. on each tablet.

Troops From British Warship
Landed to Reinstate the De-
posed Chief Justice.

British and American Flags Now
Float Over Court House—
Apia in Ruins.

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, Jan. 18.—A cable from Auckland, N. Z., says: "When the Oceanic steamship Alameda left Apia on January 15, a revolution had broken out on the Samoan islands, and was being waged with much bloodshed and great destruction to property. The warships Falke and Porpoise, the latter under the command of Capt. Sturdee, were taking part in suppressing the rebellion."
On December 31 the Chief Justice determined in favor of Malietoa Tanumasi, claiming Mataafa was, by the treaty of Berlin, disqualified. On January 1 5,000 of Mataafa's followers rose in rebellion and defeated 2,000 of Malietoa's men, ambushing them and killing 13 natives and wounding many. The rebels burned 40 houses and razed the town of Upolu. The bread fruit trees were cut down in many places. The foreigners were not injured.
Three countries have signed a proclamation recognizing the Mataafa party as a provisional government, pending instructions from the powers, with President Ranafa as executive head. On the 6th instant Ranafa took possession of the Supreme court, declaring himself Chief Justice. He asked Mataafa for 500 men and was refused.
On the 7th Capt. Sturdee, of the Porpoise, and the British and American consuls declared the action of Ranafa illegal. The Porpoise cleared for action and landed a force of marines. Her presence was undisputed and took possession of the court. Chief Justice Chambers was re-installed, and the British and American flags were hoisted over Chief Justice Chambers' house and the court house.
The provisional governor wrote to Capt. Sturdee on the 12th that he would seize Malietoa and take Tanumasi off the Porpoise by force if necessary, deprive them of their titles and banish them. Chief Justice Chambers is living on the Porpoise.
The British and American consuls have taken refuge in their consulates, and the British residents in the town of the Berlin treaty. British residents have taken refuge in their consulate, and the American residents have taken refuge in the mission.

Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 18.—Samoan advisers just arrived here say that Chief Justice Chambers on December 31 declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected king in succession to the late King Malietoa. The Chief Justice announced that Tamasese had been elected vice-king, and that Chief Mataafa was disqualified.

The consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the captain of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus, and declined to co-operate in the dispersal of the Samoans, who thereupon assembled in large numbers at Mullin, and, turning themselves into a guerrilla force, annihilated Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese, numbered about 2,000 men, well armed but supplied with defective ammunition. The British and American consuls endeavored to avoid hostilities, but they commenced on January 1. The followers of Malietoa and Tamasese fought bravely, but 500 of them were captured. Right, disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship, and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise. Mataafa's loss was 61 men killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanus lost 125 men killed and wounded. The latter's residence was placed under the protection of a detachment belonging to the British ship, and Chief Justice Chambers and his family went on board of her.

The followers of Mataafa looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations and pillaged considerably in the country. The consuls later decided to recognize Mataafa and his chief as a provisional government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers. Afterwards Dr. Ratsefel and the German consul closed the Supreme court, declaring that the power was vested in them. The British and American consuls then turned to the followers of the British ship Porpoise, who landed a force of blue-jackets, and Chief Justice Chambers, under their guard, took his seat. Mataafa held aloof from these last developments. The excitement continues.

London, Jan. 18.—The Times, commencing on the troubles in Samoa, says that the only satisfactory feature appears to have been the cordial co-operation of the British and American authorities.

"NAVY CUT"

30 Cents - 4 Ounces.

15 " - 2 "

HARRY SALMON.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Teachers' Institute Present a Few Moral Reform Resolutions to the Board.

Lady Principal's Importunities Fail to Have the Biblical Result on Mr. Belyea.

The first meeting of the school board since the election was not a mere formal affair last night, but proved quite interesting in one or two particulars. The first thing, of course, was the election of a chairman to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Hayward's retirement. Mr. R. B. McKicking proved to be the unanimous choice for chairman, and in expressing his thanks for the honor done him, congratulated the newly elected members, and was sure that all would do their best to promote the good of the schools of the city. He would do his duty, and hoped that the same pleasant feeling that had existed in the board in the past would continue in the future.

The board having settled down ready for business, Trustee Mrs. William Grant announced that a deputation of the Teachers' Institute would like to address the board. Mr. McKicking, Miss Cameron and Mr. Gillies were present, and Mr. McKicking acted as spokesman. He was there, he said, to present certain resolutions passed by the Teachers' Institute at the previous day. The teachers were alive to the moral education of the children under their care, but they felt that, while they might make rules and teach principles, the desired effect could not be produced without other assistance. For instance, he had noted boys who did not belong to his school hanging round outside whistling and amusing themselves in school hours. The janitor seized on one of these youngsters the other day, and the boy said he belonged to another school, but his mother had let him stay away that day because he had no clothes. The boy played the same pranks at other schools, and some steps should be taken to enforce the law relating to school attendance. The Teachers' Institute had passed the following resolutions, which he had been asked to present to the board:

"That the regulations regarding the compulsory attendance of pupils at school be more strictly enforced."
"That the board be requested to use its influence with the city council to get a curfew law passed for the city."
"That the police regulations be so amended that the police shall have the right to investigate children found on the streets during school hours, and if they have reason to believe they should not be there, to communicate with teachers and parents regarding them."
"That whereas newsboys and other minors habitually enter saloons, it is resolved that the attention of the board be called to the fact, with a view of having the evil suppressed."

On motion of Trustee Hall, these resolutions were laid on the table.

Principal Miss Cameron of the South Park school, wrote asking for an additional teacher as necessary.

Trustee Belyea wanted the letter filed, but Trustee Mrs. Grant moved that it lie on the table.

Trustee Marchant said that his reason for wanting the letter filed was because this was about the twenty-fifth application Miss Cameron had made for a new teacher. The principal of South Park must be made to know that the schools as they thought best, and would appoint a teacher whenever they thought necessary. His motion was intended to remind the principal that the board will deal with South Park whenever they think proper, and she must not forget that the board has more interest in the schools of the city than the principal of South Park school.

Trustee McCandless, as a novice on the school board, believed that the best way was to lay the letter on the table, as he was not yet initiated into what had already taken place.

The letter was tabled.

Miss L. R. Christie, Central school, was granted two months' leave of absence on account of ill-health, and the superintendent will arrange about a substitute.

Several teachers wrote requesting a raise in salary. To this Trustee Belyea said the finance committee's report left over from the old year came up for consideration, dealing with salaries. He intimated that he was wedded to the principle that male teachers should be paid a percentage more than lady teachers in the same grade—probably 10 per cent. more—and he would bring the matter up when the report was considered.

Trustee Marchant said that he would suggest that instead of a number of small committees being appointed, that two committees be appointed, consisting of (1) a management committee of four trustees, one of whom shall be the chairman of the board; and (2) a finance committee, to consist of three trustees, said management committee to inquire into and report upon the qualification for teachers, obtain supplies and arrange for alterations and repairs; the finance committee to have the usual duties pertaining to finance, legislation, printing, insurance and gymnasium.

The board meets again on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

MUSSEN REMANDED.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—A. E. Mussen, accused of embezzling by the Merchants' Bank, was today remanded for a week.

RATPAYERS SNUBBED.

Barrie, Jan. 17.—The town council threw out the by-law authorizing the ward system by a vote of 9 to 7. The ratepayers passed the by-law at the recent election by a majority of 268 in a total of 974 votes.

SMALLPOX.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—The provincial board of health received a telephone message from Coteau this morning announcing the death last night of a smallpox patient at that place, a man named Cocker.

Our Sale will be continued for ten days longer on account of the inclemency of the weather; and we are offering still greater reductions in every line. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Comox Coke For Base Burners.
Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.
HALL, GOEPEL & CO.
Tel. No. 53. 100 Government St.

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article — Ask your friends what they think of *Blue Ribbon Tea*.

CHAMBERLAIN AND FRANCE.

Newfoundland Rights Must Be Abandoned for Satisfactory Compensation.

London, Jan. 18.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking to-night at a banquet of the Wolverhampton chamber of commerce, reviewed at length the various threatening foreign questions confronting the government. In connection with the withdrawal of the French demand for an extension of the settlement at Shanghai, Mr. Chamberlain congratulated his hearers that Great Britain's opposition to the French proposal had been strenuously supported by the representative of the United States. "That, I think," he said, "a significant and noteworthy fact. Nay, I think and hope it will become history. It shows that circumstances are bringing about the same degree of interest between Anglo-Saxons which in the future may have far-reaching and beneficial results." He welcomed the changed tone on the part of France, declaring that if the French government desire an amicable settlement of all remaining difficulties, Great Britain would meet France more than half way.

Dwelling eloquently on the Newfoundland difficulty, the Minister said: "In spite of charges to the contrary, nobody here has the slightest desire to evade the obligations of the treaty of Utrecht; but we do desire that the rights conferred upon France by that treaty should not be extended and added to the injury of the United Kingdom. If when those rights are properly defined they are found to possess a value for France we shall be perfectly willing to observe them, or if France is willing to arrange for their extinction on fair and reasonable terms of compensation." Mr. Chamberlain described in detail how the French had continually been encroaching on the rights to extend their claims on the French shore while at the same time their interest in the fishery had been continually decreasing.

"In fact," he said, "by means of alleged rights under antiquated treaties, they strangled our colony of Newfoundland and have done so without a penny of advantage to themselves. If they are sincerely desirous of amity with England it will be an easy matter for them to abandon those antiquated rights for a satisfactory compensation." In concluding Mr. Chamberlain paid a high tribute to the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, remarking: "It is proof for satisfaction that the nations, Germany and the United States, protectionist at home, have proclaimed their intention to adhere to the principle of the 'open door' in their foreign possessions. We shall regard their expansion without jealousy and shall welcome their co-operation, and I think without being too sanguine, we may rely upon their sympathy and assistance in securing the general adoption of a principle to which we attach so much importance."

CURIOUS ELECTRIC STORM.

Allan Liner Sardinian's Novel Experience on a Stormy Passage.

Portland, Me., Jan. 18.—The Allan steamer Sardinian arrived here this morning from Liverpool, after a 15 days' passage, during which she encountered the tempestuous weather with which other trans-Atlantic steamers have been battling. She carried about 600 tons of cargo.

The most exciting event of the passage was an experience with an electric storm. On Tuesday, January 10, about 5:30 o'clock in the morning, the crew were awakened by a terrific explosion, which shook the ship from stem to stern and threw some of the seamen from their bunks.

As they made their way to the deck they were informed that a huge ball of fire had burst only a few feet above the steamer, and had distributed innumerable smaller ones along the rails and masts. The officers on the bridge were blinded and half stunned by the explosion and flash, and were thrown into confusion. For several minutes excitement prevailed, and the anxiety did not abate until the storm subsided.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Swimming Already Engaging Attention—Banquet to Atlin Customs Officer.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver, Jan. 18.—The C. P. R. constables have yet obtained no trace of the Chinaman who escaped while passing through Vancouver in a motor car. The company do not produce them and send them on their way, they are liable to a fine in each case, besides the poll tax. The local Chinese are steadily resenting the intrusion of search parties among the shacks of Chinatown.

Burglars entered the store of Rubinowitz & Co. last night and stole a quantity of musical instruments.

A swimming club is being organized in Vancouver. A floating boat house is to be anchored in English Bay. Swimming races will be held during the season.

The 44-foot lot 13, in block 3, old Granville township, offered at auction yesterday, did not bring a bid as high as the mortgage, and was not sold.

Forty friends of David Menzies sat down to a complimentary banquet last night in honor of the Atlin customs collector-elect. Mr. Menzies was presented with a warmly worded address, and a fur overcoat as a mark of esteem. The banquet was given by the customs officers, and the occasion was to show their appreciation and respect for a superior officer. Col. Worsnop, surveyor of customs, by presenting him with a souvenir in the shape of a handsomely embossed set of hair brushes, accompanied by many words of respect and esteem.

Work is now in progress on the Cosmopolitan block and market buildings, New Westminster.

S. A. Fletcher, assistant treasurer of New Westminster, has resigned to accept a position with a mining company in Atlin.

Winter Suits and Overcoats at cost. B. Williams & Co.

100 Boys' Overcoats reduced to \$1.65. B. Williams & Co.

SCHOONER ABANDONED.

Crew of Seven Taken Off and Landed at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—The British steamer Nasmith, Capt. Graham, from New York, which arrived at this port yesterday, landed seven members of the crew of the British schooner Canford, Capt. Pike, from Cadiz December 9 for Newfoundland, which was abandoned December 12 in latitude 47 north, longitude 34 west.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

Red Hot Needles Awake Persistent Sleeper—Doctor's Sudden Death in Court Room.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Eva Roche, the girl who has slept for 28 days, was awakened to-day by doctors sticking red hot needles into her spine.

W. W. Hurst, a clerk in the audit office, who died after it was alleged that he forged and cashed several pay checks, has been located in the United States and will be extradited.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The net profits for 1898 of the Toronto Street Railway Co. were \$404,738.

London, Jan. 18.—Dr. J. H. Wilson, of the United States, dropped dead in the court room at Ingersoll to-day of heart disease.

DERVISHES GIVE UP.

Last of Ahmed Fedil's Force Surrender to British Gunboat.

Cairo, Jan. 18.—The whole remaining force of Ahmed Fedil, the only undefeated dervish chieftain, numbering about 2,000 men, have surrendered to the British gunboat Metemeh on the Blue Nile. Fedil escaped in a southerly direction.

TWO EXPLOSIVE FIRES.

Three-Quarters of a Million in New York Block—Panic in Big Chicago Building.

New York, Jan. 18.—The great six-story store of A. J. Cammeyer at 310 to 318 Sixth avenue, occupying the greater part of the block between 19th and 20th streets, was almost totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss on the building and contents will be about \$750,000.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Several hundred men and women employed in the big building at 153 Market street were thrown into a panic to-day by a fire which broke out on the fourth floor. Although no one was injured many had narrow escapes. The structure was occupied by a number of makers of gentlemen's furnishing goods and hats. The loss sustained aggregates \$100,000.

AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day agreed to a favorable report upon the nomination of Hon. Joseph H. Choate to be ambassador to Great Britain.

MR. DINGLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, Jan. 18.—There is no doubt that the chairmanship of the ways and means committee made vacant by the death of Mr. Dingley will be filled by Speaker Reed at the present session without waiting for the next congress and that the new chairman will be Representative S. R. Payne of New York. The appointment is likely to be announced within the next few days.

THE "MIKADO."

The Grand Opera Company Score Another Success at the Victoria.

Prettily staged and well presented, the ever popular opera "The Mikado" met with the general appreciation of the large crowd which last evening filled the Victoria. It was the third production by the Grand opera company and spoke well for the company's reputation. Every seat in the theatre was again occupied. Probably the most "catchy" features of the performance last evening were the number of local skits by Mr. Stanley Felch as "Ko-Ko, the lord high executioner," whose part was well sustained. Mr. Harry Davies in the role of "Nanki Poo" made a very favorable impression, being warmly received and cheered for Mr. "Yum Yum" (Miss Mary Carrington) possesses a very attractive stage appearance and pleasing soprano, and was given a splendid reception. "The Mikado" together with his attendant created great amusement and were time and again recalled.

This evening the company present "Falka," and to-morrow the "Bohemian Girl," "Olivette" as a matinee and "The Brigands" on Saturday evening concluding their engagement.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Satisfactory Reports Presented at the Annual Meeting Last Evening.

The annual meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held last evening, Rev. W. Leslie Clay in the chair. After devotional exercises the reports of the various organizations connected with the church were read, all showing marked progress for the year. The financial report was particularly satisfactory, showing as it did that the liabilities had been considerably reduced.

New managers for the year were elected as follows: Messrs. R. B. McKicking, A. B. Fraser, R. S. Heisterman, J. B. Boyle, W. S. Houston, W. G. Fraser, T. H. Horne and W. S. Fraser.

Votes of thanks were tendered the retiring managers, the choir, Miss Murray for acting as organist on Thursday evening, the Sunday school teachers, Ladies Aid, and Y.P.S.C.E.

After the meeting had been formally closed refreshments were served by the ladies.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Term—University Association.

An important meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council was held last evening, officers being elected for the year and a number of resolutions passed. The report of the organization committee was received.

A letter was read from Mr. H. D. Helmeke, M.P.P., asking for an expression of opinion from the council on the proposed repeal of anti-Japanese legislation. The legislation committee was instructed to draw up a resolution protesting against the repeal of such legislation.

The thanks of the council were tendered Mr. Helmeke for a supply of the votes and proceedings and copies of bills.

Officers were elected as follows: President, A. G. Hay, stonecutters' union; vice-president, W. McKay, bookbinders' union; secretary, G. Caldwell, typographical union; legislative committee, Messrs. Welsh, boilermakers' union; McKay, stonecutters' union; Caldwell, typographical union; Butler, pressmen's union, and Penketh, cigarmakers' union.

The election of other committees was deferred, as Mr. R. E. Gosnell, general secretary of the University Association, had been asked to address the meeting. Mr. Gosnell expressed his great pleasure in addressing the council and proceeded briefly to touch upon the benefits to be derived from university education as set forth in the circulars and magazines which had been distributed among the members of the council. At the end of a year students will have completed the first course and be entitled to a diploma. The object of laying these matters before the Trades and Labor Council was because throughout the world the trades and labor councils took deeper interest in matters of this nature.

The course presented dealt comprehensively with political and social economy, and includes the modern and practical aspects of those great questions. The course consists of 1,000 pages and gives all views of the question. Extracts from the best writers of the day appear profusely throughout the book and the course costs but \$2.75. Each course is separate. The system had been largely taken up throughout the United States. In conclusion Mr. Gosnell stated he hoped the council would think the matter over carefully and give it their support and that he would be only too pleased to answer any questions the council might wish to ask. The method adopted was a number of members are asked to make a certain number of meetings to meet and discuss the questions.

An advisory board, where enough members are secured, was appointed by the association to deliver lectures on the different subjects. An advisory board will be appointed for the province, and amongst others Ralph Smith, M.P.P., has signified his willingness to act as a member.

SHIPPING REVIEWED.

A Report on the Ocean-Carrying Trade During the Past Year.

The following résumé of the shipping business during the past year appears in R. P. Rithet & Co.'s circular published to-day: "Following our custom we comment briefly upon the course of business in British Columbia during the year that closes to-day. In almost every direction there has been expansion of a highly gratifying nature. Of the staple industries of the province, mining is perhaps the most interesting, and it is satisfactory to note the marked development of old fields and the rapid opening up of new ones. British Columbia is, however, far from being a poor man's mining country, and capital is the great desideratum. Still, even with comparatively limited means, much has been done, and when the attention of the financially strong has been thoroughly attracted, great things may be confidently expected. Within quite a recent date discoveries have been reported from Atlin (in the north of this province, but not far from the coast), that give promise of the richest results. The district is easy of access, and being free from most of the disadvantages of Klondike, climate and otherwise, offers a fair field to the miner of limited means. The lumber interests have had a good year, much more active in the latter than the earlier part, but without any special feature so far as the output is concerned. The era of low prices, which existed so long, has, however, come to an end, mainly through scarcity of the raw material, and, it is so likely to be, and will be, permanently fixed on a higher plane. The output of coal during the year has surpassed all previous records, amounting to over 1,125,000 tons. For the first time, too, the product of Vancouver Island mines has been supplemented by deliveries from newly-opened fields in the Crow's Nest district.

"Salmon packing has experienced one of its periodic setbacks, the run, except in the North, having been of the most disappointing character. This, however, is not necessarily an unjustified misfortune, for it has checked too rapid expansion, and its influence on the general market has, in some respects, been entirely beneficial. The salmon fishery is, in its very nature, of a highly speculative character, and but years are only to be looked for from time to time. Considering the difficulties under which sealers have labored during the past few years, the result of last season is surprisingly good, for, although many have been forced out of the industry and the fleet was consequently greatly reduced in numbers, the catch proved nearly equal to the previous year's, and was ultimately sold at fair prices."

COAL ON FIRE.

Capt. Monson, of the barkentine Katie Pickering, which has arrived at Tacoma from Honolulu, brings news of a disastrous fire which was consuming the United States naval coal supply at the Fleckerling drew out of Honolulu harbor. The fire was first discovered in a pile containing some 100,000 tons of coal brought from Nankai. The origin was a spontaneous combustion. While the Fleckerling was in port the Honolulu fire department's entire strength was engaged in an effort to quench the flames.

As many streams of water as could be brought to bear upon the burning pile were being used, while a force of men were digging into the burning coal in an effort to reach the seat of the fire.

MARINE NOTES.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma went out at 4 yesterday afternoon, loaded full with a mixed cargo for the Orient. She received at Victoria a little freight and a small number of Chinese passengers.

The steamer Unatilla arrived at 8 last evening from San Francisco. The Danube arrived at Nanaimo yesterday from Skagway, and will be here early this morning.

The schooner Loyal, which is supposed to have left St. Michael in September for Seattle, has not since been heard of. She was a small vessel of about 20 tons. A Hongkong cable dated the 18th says: "The C. P. R. steamship Empress of China left at noon to-day for Vancouver."

ENTERED.
Str. Chamorro from Vancouver.
Str. Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. Clayquot from Nanaimo.
Str. Hope from Westminister.
Str. Daisy from Chemalvus.

CLEARED.
Str. Chamorro for Vancouver.
Str. Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. Clayquot for Nanaimo.
Str. Daisy for Chemalvus.

ABOUT CATARRH.

It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Its symptoms are pain in the head, discharge from the nose, ringing noise in the ears, it is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, soothes and rebuilds the tissues, and relieves all the disagreeable sensations.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Table, Arranged for the Convenience of Readers.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf at 11 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Sunday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminister and Fraser river points on Monday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 9 a.m. and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.

Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 p.m. and arrives daily (except Sunday) at 4:45 p.m.

FOR PORT ANGELES.

Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Becton & Co. wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Saturday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, and on Wednesday and Friday morning with the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

FOR TEXADA AND SOOKE.

Steamer Clayquot will leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Thursday 6 a.m.; Nanaimo for Texada, Friday 7 a.m.; Texada for Nanaimo, Saturday 7 a.m.; Nanaimo for Victoria, Tuesday 6 a.m., calling at way ports. Every Wednesday at 7 a.m. the steamer will leave for Sooke and return same day.

NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.

Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia ports, including Skagway and Juneau on the 11th and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Willapa leaves C. P. N. wharf on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Cutler leaves Porter's wharf, Victoria, for Skagway and Juneau on the 4th and 18th of each month.

WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Steamer Queen City leaves C.P.N. wharf for Alberni and Barkley Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and for Quatsino and Cape Scott on the 20th only.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points trains leave E. & N. station, State street, daily at 9 a.m. and arrive at Victoria at 12:30 p.m. An additional train leaves Victoria Saturdays at 3 p.m. and arrives at Victoria at 6:25 p.m.

For Saanich and Saanich trains leave V. & S. station, Hillside avenue, daily except Saturdays and Sundays at 7 a.m. and 6:08 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays trains leave at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., and arrive at 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m.

THE ACTION OF CANTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

It is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

WHAT SCROFULA IS.

Scrofula is a disease as old as antiquity. It has been known for four centuries and is the same today as in early times. It is emphatically a disease of the blood, and the only way to cure it is by purifying the blood. That is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does in every case where it is given a faithful trial. It eradicates all humors, cleanses the blood, and cures all sores, boils, pimples and all forms of skin disease due to scrofula taints in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla has won the grateful praise of vast numbers of people by its grand and complete cures. Don't allow scrofula to develop in your blood. Cure it at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES.

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES
LONDON. EWGILLET. CHICAGO. TORONTO. ONT.

BUY SOMETHING USEFUL. SELECT
a pair of our very handsome Holiday Slippers. They will last for years. Two fine pictures given away this week.
J. FULLERTON - 102 Government Street

PERSONAL.

C. B. Macneill, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Diarrid.
B. B. Laidner, of Ladner's Landing, is at the Diarrid.

D. McMillan and wife, of Vancouver, and B. Birrell and wife, of Ladner's, returned on the Unatilla last evening from San Francisco, and are at the Diarrid.

C. G. Major, of New Westminster, is registered at the New England.

J. T. Edwards, of Kamloops, registered at the Victoria last evening.

Chief Justice McCall came over from Vancouver last night.

J. C. Devlin returned last evening from Vancouver.

W. J. McAllan, of Comox, is a guest at the Oriental.

Spokane Shows.—While Victoria is wrestling with the excitement of impending elections, Spokane is preparing for the peace and bucolic enjoyment of a fruit growers' convention—the sixth annual one—and the Spokane poultry show, the dates being from January 24 to 28. In addition to the large number of fruit growers from the Pacific Northwest a special party of Eastern fruit and commission merchants will attend the fruit growers' convention, from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Duluth, Chicago and other Eastern cities and addresses will be delivered by prominent fruit growers and horticultural experts. Special rates are being given by the railways running into Spokane, and no doubt quite a number of British Columbians will attend as there is always the kindest feeling between the Spokanites and British Columbians.

MARRIED.

EASTON-BROWN.—January 17th, at 8 Churchway by the Rev. A. B. Winchester, William Easton to Eliza Jane Brown.

DIED.

GREEN.—On Wednesday, 18th January, Robert Lucas Green, only son of Mrs. Thomas V. Williams, Skinner street, Victoria West, aged 19 years and seven months.

The funeral will leave the house at 9 a.m. and the R. C. cathedral at 9:30 Friday morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

Julius Grau's Opera Co.
At popular prices—25c, 50c, and 75c.

TO-NIGHT.

FALKA
The London and New York success.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Bohemian Girl
LARGE AND POWERFUL CHORUS.
GRAU'S OWN ORCHESTRA.
Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery store.

TENDERS.

Up to 4 o'clock on Monday, the 30th inst., tenders will be received for the following supplies for the current year, viz:

Groceries, Butchers' Meat, Milk, Bread, for the Home for Aged and Infirm. Also for Forage, Lumber, delivered as and where required. Nails, per keg. Cylinder Oil, Dynamite Oil, as samples. Bricks, delivered as and where required. Cement (White's Portland). Castings, per lb.

Separate tenders for each description of supplies are required, and must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Supplies."

Specifications and forms of tender can be seen at the office of the undersigned or any other desired information.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOOT
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
January 18th, 1899.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Revenue for the Past Fiscal Year Shows a Market Increase.

Victoria Overshadows All Other Cities United in Revenue Contribution.

The public accounts for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1898, were laid before the legislature yesterday afternoon, and show a total net revenue for the twelve months of \$1,439,623.40, as against \$1,383,048.24 the year previous, or \$56,575.16 in 1897-98, the revenue having more than doubled within the decade. The expenditures for the last fiscal year are set down at \$2,001,031.85, an increase of \$431,983.22 upon the previous year, but including an investment of no less than \$449,541.71 on public works, such as the new parliament buildings, roads, streets, bridges, wharves, etc. The statement of receipts and expenditures shows the following:

REVENUE.	1897-98.
Domination of Canada—	
Interest—	\$ 20,151
Subsidy—	35,000
Grant per capita—	78,538
Land sales—	104,180
Land revenue—	104,180
Timber royalties and license—	56,647
Succession fees—	130,776
Rents exclusive of land—	84
Timber leases—	40,676
Forfeitures—	130,776
Mineral receipts—	130,776
Licenses—	40,676
Marriage licenses—	3,830
Personal property tax—	112,169
Wild land tax—	61,575
Income tax—	9,278
Revenue tax—	38,001
Registered taxes arrears—	28
Tax sale proceeds—	20
Revenue service refunds—	84
Commission sales for taxes—	91
Fines and forfeitures—	13,446
Law stamps—	11,473
Probate fees—	6,008
Registry fees—	63,003
Asylum for the insane—	4,432
Printing office receipts—	10,380
Salvage on government property—	4,296
Mineral receipts in aid—	1,405
Interest—	20,000
Miscellaneous receipts—	14,444
Mineral duty—	2,851
Bureau of mines—	569
Provincial home—	349
Premium sale of dyking debentures—	3,725
Total—	1,439,623
Deposits in interest—	10,323
Net revenue—	1,439,623
Withdrawals from sinking funds, loans 1877 and 1887—	38,894
Total—	1,478,517
Deposits in interest—	43,676
Deposits in interest—	12,464
Nakusp and Skeena Ry. receipts—	17,752

EXPENDITURE.	1897-98.
Public Debt—	
Interest—	\$ 199,047
Sinking funds (chargeable to investment acct.) as follows—	
Deposits Bank B. C. Loan Act—	1,409
Do, interest—	9,225
Do, interest—	8,253
Do, Loan Act, 1887—	8,577
Do, interest—	3,275
Do, Loan Act, 91, 93 & 95—	47,700
Do, interest—	6,570
Premium and exchange—	1,476
Discount and Commission—	3,606
Civil government salaries—	182,145
Administration salaries—	167,848
Legislation—	30,152
Public Institutions Maintenance—	40,156
Printing office—	43,828
Asylum for Insane—	5,261
Museum—	10,149
Provincial home—	3,831
Bureau of mines—	47,066
Hospital and charities—	100,813
Administration justice other than salaries—	217,475
Transport—	16,877
Post—	48
Revenue service—	19,730
Public Works—	
Works and buildings—	197,956
New parliament bldgs., Victoria—	179,399
Government House, Victoria—	3,165
Roads, streets, bridges, wharves—	34,517
Surveys—	20,503
Miscellaneous—	171,816
Total—	2,087,947

*Loss amount of sinking funds as above, chargeable to investment account—

Net expenditure—

Deposits in interest—

Deposits in interest—

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 19, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business all associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE PLACER MINING BILL.

We suggest that a section be added to the bill relating to placer mines, authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to suspend the operation of the act so far as American citizens are concerned, whenever the government of the United States extends to the people of Canada the same rights and privileges in regard to mining in any of the states or territories, including Alaska, as are enjoyed by citizens of that country.

THE OPPOSITION.

The present legislature compares very favorably indeed with any of its predecessors, and we think it will be admitted that there never has been in any house in British Columbia a better lot of men associated together politically than those who sit on the left of the Speaker. In business standing and experience they occupy an excellent position before their fellow-citizens. We think it may be safely assumed that, when the Victoria election is over the representation of the city will be the same as it was when the house opened, and in speaking of the opposition we propose to consider Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips as forming a part of it. The party has for its leader Mr. Turner, a gentleman of long political experience and great familiarity with the finances of the province. He is the head of one of the largest business houses in British Columbia with branches in different parts of the province. He is undoubtedly a representative British Columbia business man. As a political speaker, Mr. Turner is always clear and forcible. He makes his meaning plain and while advancing no pretensions to oratory, he is a speaker, who is always listened to with attention and interest. When he rises to address the chair the house and galleries listen with the greatest attention. In Col. Baker the opposition has a gentleman who has wide familiarity with affairs, a politician of experience, a minister who prided himself justly on his devotion to his work, and a business man of large interests. He is the pioneer of South East Kootenay, in one sense, and has been closely identified with the growth and development of that interesting portion of the province. In addressing the house he is very pleasing and quite as ready a debater as any. The legal fraternity is represented by Messrs. Pooley, Eberts, Helmcken, McBride and McPhillips, and they are excellent types of the learned profession to which they belong. They all have a high standing at the bar, are all good speakers and make a very formidable team in debate. It is hardly necessary to do more than mention Messrs. Dunsmuir and Bryden. Their association with some of the largest business enterprises in British Columbia is known to every one. They are both first class business men. Mr. Bryden does not speak very frequently, but when he does what he says is directly to the point and very

clearly expressed. The house listens to him, because it knows that he never speaks unless he has something to say that is worth hearing. Mr. Dunsmuir has not as yet taken part in the debates. His experience has hitherto been in the field of action and not in that of debate. Mr. Hall is a thorough British Columbian identified with some of its most important industries. He has not yet spoken in the house. Messrs. Smith and Ellison will be admitted to be excellent types of the energetic business men of the interior. They are not much given to speech-making, but in what they have to say exhibit that sound common sense, which has characterized them in their private affairs. Messrs. Booth and Robertson are good representatives of the agricultural class. The latter has hardly got his legislative legs under him yet, but will take an active part in the proceedings of the house in good time. Mr. Booth is one of our best parliamentarians, a convincing speaker, whose chief fault is that he does not occupy the attention of the house as often as he might with advantage to the business of the country. Capt. Irving represents the transportation interests, one of the most important industries of the province. He will be recognized as entitled to speak with authority on such subjects. As a speaker he makes no pretensions, but is always able to give his views. He shows marked signs of improvement in this respect this session. Mr. Clifford is a mercantile and mining man specially, and among the new members it is safe to say that no one has made a more favorable impression than he. He is an excellent speaker, and bids fair to be one of the best debaters in the house.

We think this very moderate estimate of the opposition in the house shows it to be a body of men in whom the country will have every confidence, when in a short time they come into power. There are many excellent members on the other side of the house, but it is no disparagement to them to say that in point of interest in and identification with British Columbia, experience in public affairs and debating talent, the weight is on the left of the Speaker. We ask the people of British Columbia to read over the above names carefully and say if they would not feel quite safe to entrust any interest in their hands. It will be impossible to keep such a party out of power. It is a thoroughly representative British Columbia party, a party which has been identified with the progress of the past, and has everything to gain from the adoption of a progressive policy in the future. It will likely be reinforced by the representative to be elected in North East Kootenay. Our advice are that the district will return an opposition supporter, for the people are already disgusted with the policy dictated by Mr. Martin. If so and if Victoria does not disappoint every expectation and returns its old members, the beginning of the end of the present regime will come at once. The government cannot last out the session if Victoria and North East Kootenay return the same verdict as they did last summer.

MR. HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson has made a speech. It was one of those things that had been better left unsaid. When he spoke about "the blighting friendship" of the late government having been the hardest thing he had to contend with, the memory of some of his hearers must have gone to the Macedonian cry, which went up from New Westminster during the campaign. "Come over and help us" was dimmed into the ears of the government party day after day. Mr. Henderson knows perfectly well, and what is more he knows that every one else knows perfectly well, that he never would have been elected if it had not been for the friendship of the late government. He knows, and he also knows that every one else knows, that he promised to support the late government. He knows, and he knows that every one else knows, that after the election he approached the late government as a supporter. He knows, and he knows that every one else knows, that if the Turner government had remained in power he would have been their ardent supporter to-day. He denies that it was the prospect of relief to New Westminster that caused him to go back upon his friends. So he is even without that excuse. If he had had the manliness to stand in his place in the house and say that although he had intended to support the Turner administration, his constituency had been treated so well by the present government that he felt he ought to give them his vote, his position would not have been wholly indefensible. But he is without even this semblance of an excuse. He is like a small boy caught in his neighbor's orchard. He denies the first thing with which he is charged, without stopping to think if it would not be well to admit it, and if he might not properly admit it. Mr. Henderson has written himself down as an unreliable ingrate, who does not even know how to invent a decent excuse for his apostasy. He has dug his own political grave.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

In his message read to the city council on Monday night, Mayor Redfern accepted the result of the elections as an endorsement "by the people of Victoria of the preliminary platform laid down by the Committee of Fifty and as a declaration for the advancement of the moral and material advancement of the city of Victoria." This is very well stated, and it is a matter of great gratification to be able to direct attention to it. We have every faith that the council will strengthen the hands of the mayor in endeavoring to give effect to these principles.

The system proposed by His Worship

for street improvement has our unqualified endorsement. It is a good, practical, business-like suggestion, and if acted upon will give the city as good streets in the business portion as are to be found in any other city on the Coast. Without endorsing Mr. Sorby's scheme the mayor advocates harbor improvement, and recommends that particular plan to the careful and early consideration of the people of the city. In this connection the new bridges naturally come up for treatment, and although nothing definite is promised except in regard to Rock Bay bridge, it is evident that His Worship has a thorough grasp of this important matter, and that the council, under his guidance, will be able to deal with it intelligently.

The observations in regard to the waterworks and the Point Ellice bridge suits call for no comment. The suggestions in reference to the public library and the cemetery are timely, and we hope will be accepted by the council. In connection with the cemetery, the matter of the Old Men's home comes up, because the land upon which the building stands will shortly be needed for cemetery purposes. The mayor thinks it desirable to provide a general almshouse, where men and women can be kept. This would probably be found the cheapest plan, and we do not think it is open to any objection. It is the plan most generally adopted.

The message devotes a paragraph to the fire department. The suggestions are tentative in their nature. We think the citizens would approve of some considerable changes in this department. Our own view is in favor of a full staff of paid men. The reason is that in combating fires, the first few minutes are all important, so it is desirable that the whole force should be available at any moment. We are also inclined to the opinion that the department should be better distributed.

The mayor wants a new system of heating the city hall. If he had also asked for enough paint to make the exterior parts of the building look a little fresher, he would not have made a mistake. He also would like to see an exhibition held in this city this year. The Colonist seconds the motion.

An important change is announced in regard to the street committee, which is hereafter to consist of the whole council. We commend this change. Under the old system the small committee practically had charge of the whole work on the streets, and the city engineer did little more than carry out its wishes. Under the new system, the responsibility will rest upon the engineer, and the council as a committee will simply act upon his recommendations. As the mayor says, this is a step in the direction of making the council legislative rather than executive.

We congratulate the mayor upon his message, and the city upon the promise it gives of a year of progress.

One of the longest paragraphs in the report of Attorney-General Martin's Tuesday night speech, as reported in the Times, is devoted to his definition of Victoria's position. It is a very fine paragraph, reads beautifully and means nothing. Mr. Martin believes in the axiom that language was given to us to conceal our thoughts. There is only one intelligible observation in the paragraph, that is intelligible as a definition of this city's position, and that is that Victoria has heretofore taken a wrong view of its relations to the rest of the province. The history of British Columbia shows that every project calculated to advance the welfare of every part of the province always found strong support in Victoria, and that most of them originated here. It pleases Mr. Martin to seek to make it appear that Victoria has been sectional, and it pleased those who support his government to applaud such a sentiment. But it is not a true sentiment, and the people of Victoria at large do not endorse it, as Mr. Martin will learn when the coming election is over and Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips take their seats in the house.

If the legislature of British Columbia should pass a resolution in regard to any legislation before the legislature of Washington, our neighbors would get in a fine frenzy over it. Not that we at all object to what the Washington assembly has done. They have the right to make any representations that suit their fancy, and they should be received with perfect courtesy, and—pigeon-holed, unless they have more to recommend them than those passed at Olympia on Tuesday. These were based on the misstatement that Canadians have the same right to mine in the United States as aliens have in Canada. This is not the case. Moreover, the act of congress referred to only applies to territories, and the British Columbia bill does not apply to territories.

The Spokesman-Review thinks Britain knows a good man when she sees him, as was shown by the selection of Kitchener for governor of the Sudan; and that the United States does not, as is shown by the selection of some one else than Dewey to administer the Philippines. Our contemporary explains it by saying that Great Britain has learned wisdom from experience, while the United States government is handicapped by political exigencies.

The Province is quite wrong about the Placer Mines bill, when it says that the government at Ottawa has nothing to do with it. The Governor-General can disallow the bill the day after it is assented to, if he sees fit. It is just as well to be right about matters of that kind.

We have received several letters relating to the offering of prayer at the opening of the legislature, but think that quite enough has been said on the subject. Our original correspondent was not a Roman-Catholic, and was perfectly sin-

cere in the brief observation made by him. We thought it well to allow that observation to be made, but will not permit the subject to be discussed in the Colonist.

The Workman, a new Weekly, published in Victoria in the labor interest, has made its appearance, and promises very well. There is room in every community for a paper specially devoted to the interests of working men, and such papers, conducted on judicious lines, are a power for good. We hope to see the Workman fulfil this mission.

The report from Ottawa is that the Dominion government contemplates important legislation respecting mining, which will be favorable to Canadians as against aliens. The Colonist struck a popular chord, when it forced this subject to the front.

Cecil Rhodes wants universal peace. So does every man with large business interests.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

A Small Advance on Beef—Last of the Japanese Oranges.

Feed merchants are having a little harvest this week. Orders are coming in pretty freely from the North and with the local demands good the business is quite brisk. One merchant said yesterday that his firm had shipped 40 tons North and had 120 tons of hay and grain booked for shipment. A great many horses and mules are now being taken North and as shipments of these increase the demand is stimulated. The meat market is reported firm. Some frozen beef is being worked off but to such a limited extent that the market is little affected. The only change in quotations appears to be on beef, which has advanced about a cent a pound. Japanese oranges are rapidly disappearing from the fruit market, and the supply dealers say will not be replenished again this season. The current quotations are as follows:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian).....	6.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian).....	6.00
B. (Hungarian).....	6.00
Three Star.....	5.50
Premier.....	5.25
Snowflake.....	5.25
Hungarian (Armstrong).....	6.00
XXXX (Armstrong).....	5.75
Graham, per 10 lbs.....	26.30
Wheat, per ton.....	26.30
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs.....	40
Straw, per bale.....	60.75
Oats, per lb.....	20.25
Wheat, per ton.....	28.00
Barley, per ton.....	28.00
Brass.....	2.10
Middling, per ton.....	2.10
Ground feed, California, per ton.....	28.50
Chop feed, B. & K.....	28.50
Corn, whole, per ton.....	28.50
Corn, cracked, per ton.....	28.50
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs.....	40.15
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.....	40.15
Roller Oats, 7 lbs.....	40.15
Beans, per lb.....	1.00
Cabbage, per lb.....	2.25
Potatoes, per cwt.....	1.00
Cheese, per lb.....	15
Red peppers, per lb.....	12.14
Hay, baled, per ton.....	12.14
Eggs, Island, per doz, strictly fresh.....	40
Eggs, imported, per doz.....	25
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	25
Butter, (Eastern), per lb.....	25
B. C. Creamery, per lb.....	25
Hams, Canadian, per lb.....	15.18
Bacon, American, per lb.....	16.18
Roller, per lb.....	14.16
Long clear, per lb.....	12.14
Canadian, per lb.....	14.16
Shoulders, hams, per lb.....	12.14
Meats—Beef, per lb.....	09.15
Sides, per lb.....	10.15
Vent, per lb.....	10.15
Mutton, per lb.....	10.15
Carcase, per lb.....	10.15
Joint, per lb.....	10.15
Pork, fresh, per lb.....	08.12
Ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	40
Trout, per pair.....	1.50
Brant, per pair.....	50
Widgeon, per pair.....	50
Pin Tail, per pair.....	15.18
Turkeys, Eastern, per lb.....	20.25
Turkeys, Island.....	14.16
Geese, Eastern.....	14.16
Geese, Island.....	14.16
Fruit—Apples, per box.....	1.00
Apples, Island, per box.....	1.00
Lemons, California, per doz.....	25.35
Oranges, per doz.....	20.25
Japanese, per box.....	30 to 45
Naval, per doz.....	30 to 45
Pears, per lb.....	25.35
Bananas, per doz.....	10.12
Salmon, per lb.....	10.12
Halibut, per lb.....	10.12
Rock cod, per lb.....	08.10
Red snapper, per lb.....	08.10
Smelts, per lb.....	08.10
Flounders, per lb.....	08.10

CROUP PROMPTLY RELIEVED.

Mrs. J. Simms, Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B. C., writes: One of our children has been subject to croup almost since its birth. Red Trunk's Cough and Croup Remedy always to give prompt relief, and would not be without it in our home. As a household remedy we do not think it has any equal. All druggists, 25 cts.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Some children in the mountains of Silesia devoutly believe that beetles are both deaf and blind.

The rural youth and restaurant frequenters of this country lubricate their cakes with 29,000,000,000 gallons of molasses.

It is estimated that 40,000 tons of cucumbers are raised and eaten within the limits of the United States every year.

The Church of England is supported by income from investments, endowments, and by voluntary contributions. The total revenue of the church is about \$35,000,000.

America consumes more eggs than any other nation.

More women than men go blind in Sweden, Norway and Iceland; more than women in the rest of Europe.

In the eighteenth century Polish ladies obliged their daughters to wear little bells in order to proclaim their movements.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year.

From coal is obtained the means of producing over 400 shades of colors, a great variety of perfumes, explosive agents, various acids and medicines, insecticides, salts, saccharin, fruit flavors, asphaltum, lubricating oils and varnish.

A GRAND TRUNK ENGINEER SWEARS BY DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Geo. Cummings, for over 20 years engineer on Grand Trunk running between Toronto and Alandale, says: "The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pains in my back, racking my kidneys. I tried several remedies until I was recommended by my friend, Mr. Dave Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me and I feel to-day a better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends."

750 Boys' Suits reduced to \$1.35. B. Williams & Co.

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Furnished House,
8 rooms, 2 lots, good garden.
\$22 per month. Apply to
Swinerton & Oddy, 100
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Office at Swinerton and 6 years mining
& Oddy, Victoria, 3 C experience in B. C.

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tion of British Columbia. Profusely
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has my full power of attorney and
will transact all my business.

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BROAD STREET
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ALTERATION SALE.

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

We will sell the balance of winter stock
at cost. A few children's coats and ladies'
wrappers. A snap.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 16

MRS. W. BICKFORD,
61 and 63 Fort street.

Fire Sale

SALVAGE SALE OF

THOMAS BROS. & GRANT'S
STOCK

Will Positively Close on 21st

The balance must be sold at some price.

One hundred and fifty yards of all-wool
goods at 25 cents per yard.

Also boys' pant ends at 25 cents.

Men's pant ends at 50 cents and up.

A few pieces suitable for ladies' dresses
left.

Call and see us at 45 Johnson street.

JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgages' Sale
Monday, 30th January, 1899, at the
Board of Trade Building, at
12 O'clock Noon.

I have been instructed to sell by public
auction, under the power of sale contained
in certain mortgages registered in the Vi-
ctoria Land Registry Office, in Charge Book,
volume 5 folio 637, No. 3555B, and volume
1, at folio 367, No. 6290, respectively, and
transferred by deeds registered in the said
office in Charge Book, volume 12, folio 637,
No. 15855B, the following hereditaments,
situate in the City of Victoria: Lots all
or ten (both inclusive), in Block V, and
lots one to nineteen (both inclusive), in
Block VI, being part of section five, Vi-
ctoria district, according to the maps filed
in the said Registry Office, and numbered
282; also lot three, Saanich extension of
the Work Estate, being part of section 4,
Victoria district.

Terms and conditions at sale. For fur-
ther particulars apply to Messrs. Davie,
Pooley & Luskton.
JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

Under instructions from the mortgagees,
I will sell at the Board of Trade building
on

Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1899

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at
Claxton, British Columbia, and known on
the official maps as section 20, range 5,
Coast District, containing 150 acres (more
or less), from which a small strip of land
lying in the southeast corner, containing
1.13 of an acre already conveyed to the
Bishop of Caledonia, is excluded from this
sale. Together with all the improvements,
which consist of the ROYAL CANADIAN
PACKING CO.'S CANNERY, and all the
Plant, Machinery, Boats, Nets, Gear of all
sorts in and about the cannery building,
the saw mill building, machinery and ar-
ticles belonging to the store and stock in
trade, the dwelling houses and cabins erect-
ed thereon.

The said premises comprise a complete
canning establishment.
For further particulars apply to Messrs.
Bodwell & Duff, solicitors.
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PRICE'S
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Highest Honors, World's Fair
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LAST SESSION'S LAWS.

The Minister of Justice Reports Upon the Legislation of Last Session.

Japan's Protest Against the Legislation Specially Directed Against Asiatics.

Premier Semlin laid before the legislature yesterday a decidedly interesting series of papers having reference to the acts of the legislature last session, the first of these documents being a communication from the clerk of the Privy Council transmitting a report of the Privy Council approved by the Governor-General on December 17 last and dealing with a report of the Minister of Justice bearing date of the 8th November last. The Privy Council concurred in this report of the Minister of Justice, which was briefly that the statutes of 1898 might be left to their operation without comment with the exception of the measure giving effect to the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, the act respecting the C.P.N. Co., Ltd., the act specially relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts, and the several private acts with which the anti-Asiatic labor clause had been incorporated. The report of the Minister in its entirety follows:

Department of Justice, Canada, Ottawa, 8th November, 1898.

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:

The undersigned has had under consideration the statutes of the province of British Columbia, passed in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign (1898), and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on 8th June, 1898, and he is of opinion that these statutes may be left to their operation without comment, with the exception of those hereafter especially referred to.

Chapter 40.—An act to give effect to the Revised Statutes of British Columbia.

This statute relates to the recent revision of the provincial statutes, and gives effect to the revision. Without referring particularly to the various objections which have been stated in the reports of the undersigned's predecessors in office upon the statutes contained in the revision from time to time as they were enacted, the undersigned is of opinion that these statutes, so far as they are applicable, shall be considered to apply to the Revised Statutes. Having regard to previous comments and to the above observation, the undersigned does not consider it necessary to make any special remarks with regard to any of the Revised Statutes other than chapter 107, the Jurors Act, as to which he observes that sections 77 to 82, inclusive, relate to juries in criminal cases, and appear to contain substantially re-enactments of the corresponding provisions of the criminal code, 1892. These affect matters of criminal procedure, and are ultra vires of the legislature. The undersigned does not propose, on that account, that the statutes should be disallowed, because the provisions in question are not inconsistent with the criminal code, and to disallow the statute which gives effect to the revision might cause serious inconvenience. It is very undesirable, however, that a provincial legislature should enact rules of criminal procedure, even although they be copied from the criminal code. Such rules can be made by the federal government, and amendments are being frequently made to the code, the provincial rules might soon become inconsistent therewith, in which case there would be a liability to error from having incompatible rules affecting the same subject appearing upon the two statute books. The undersigned considers, therefore, that the sections in question should be repealed, and he recommends that the provincial government be requested to introduce the necessary legislation at the next session of the legislature.

Chapter 49.—An act respecting the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

Among the powers conferred upon the company is one stated in the following terms:

"(a.) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire steamships and other vessels of any description, and to employ the same in the conveyance of passengers, mails, cattle, produce and merchandise of all kinds, and in towing vessels of all kinds and lumber, between any parts of British Columbia and elsewhere, as may seem expedient, and to acquire any postal or other subsidies."

It is beyond the authority of a provincial legislature to authorize the establishment or operation of a line of steam or other ships connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province or between the province and any British or foreign country. The words "and elsewhere as may seem expedient" in the paragraph quoted, would seem to indicate that it is intended to authorize the company to carry on a shipping business between the province and other places outside the limits of the province, and they should, for that reason, be struck out. The undersigned recommends that the matter be called to the attention of the provincial government, and that the government be requested to state whether a proper amendment will be made within the time limited for disallowance. Meantime, the undersigned withholds any further recommendation with regard to this act.

Chapter 28.—An act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on or under franchise granted by private acts.

The act is given the short title of the Labor Regulation act, 1898, and is in effect similar to the bill passed by the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia in 1897, entitled "An act relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons on works carried on or under franchises granted by private acts," which was reserved by the Lieutenant-Governor for the pleasure of His Excellency-in-council, and which was the subject of a report by the predecessor in office of the undersigned, approved by His Excellency-in-council on 15th December, 1897, and as to which His Excellency's government declined to give effect. The act defines the terms "Chinese" and "Japanese," as meaning any native of the Chinese or Japanese empire, or their dependencies, not born of British parents, and as including any person of the Chinese or Japanese races. It disqualifies from employment by persons or companies desiring provincial franchises Chinese or Japanese persons as so defined, and renders such persons or companies employing them liable to penalties for such employment.

Chapter 10.—An act to confirm an agreement between Her Majesty, in right of her province of British Columbia,

and Frank Owen and William John Stokes, and to incorporate the Cariboo-Inceca Chartered company.

Section 30 of this chapter provides that "No Chinese or Japanese persons shall be employed in the construction or operation of the undertaking, hereby authorized, under a penalty of \$5 a day, for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in contravention of this section, to be recovered on complaint of any person under the provisions of the Summary Convictions act."

Chapter 30.—An act to amend the British Columbia Public Works Loan act, 1897.

Chapter 44.—An act to amend the Tramway Incorporation act.

Chapter 46.—An act to incorporate the Alice Ann railway.

Chapter 47.—An act to incorporate the Arrowhead and Kootenay railway company.

Chapter 48.—An act to incorporate the British Columbia Great Gold Gravel Dredge Mining corporation.

Chapter 50.—An act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon railway company.

Chapter 52.—An act to incorporate the Downie Creek railway company.

Chapter 53.—An act to incorporate the East Kootenay Valley Railway company.

Chapter 54.—An act to incorporate the Kootenay Railway Company, Limited.

Chapter 55.—An act to incorporate the Kootenay and Northwest Railway company.

Chapter 56.—An act to incorporate the Mountain Tramway and Electric company.

Chapter 57.—An act respecting the Nanaimo Electric Light Power and Heating Company, Limited.

Chapter 58.—An act to incorporate the North Star and Arrow Lake Railway company.

Chapter 59.—An act to incorporate the Portland and Stikine Railway company.

Chapter 60.—An act to incorporate the Red Mountain Tunnel Company, Limited.

Chapter 61.—An act to incorporate the Revelstoke and Cassiar Railway company.

Chapter 62.—An act to incorporate the Skeena River and Eastern Railway company.

Chapter 63.—An act to incorporate the Skeena River Railway, Colonization and Exploration company.

Chapter 64.—An act to incorporate the South East Kootenay Railway company.

Each of these statutes contains a provision similar to section 30 of chapter 10, prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons by the respective companies.

These enactments have been the subject of complaint by the Japanese minister at the Court of St. James and the Japanese consul at Vancouver. Copies of the communications of these gentlemen upon the subject are submitted herewith, and a despatch to His Excellency the Governor-General from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 20th July last, referring to this legislation, His Excellency is requested to impress upon his ministers that restrictive legislation of this type, which the legislature in question appears to be, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan. It is stated that His Excellency should not fail to impress upon his ministers the importance, if there is any real prospect of a large influx of Japanese laborers into Canada, of dealing with it by legislation of the Dominion parliament on the lines of the accompanying Natal act, which is likely to be generally adopted in Australia.

Another communication from Mr. Chamberlain, dated the 11th August, transmitted a foreign office note covering the following protest from the Japanese minister:

Japanese Legation 3rd August, 1898.

M. le Marquis.—The legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada, passed in the month of May last an act "to prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese persons on work carried on under the franchises granted by private acts, also another act "to amend the British Columbia Public Works Loan act, 1897," and several railway and other private bills, all of which contain provisions prohibiting the employment of Japanese subject in several works, public and private, under the penalty of a fine for each Japanese so employed. The Japanese consul at Vancouver has, therefore, under instructions of the Imperial government, entered a protest to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province in the hope that the necessary approval of the Governor might be withheld from these enactments. His representations were, however, fruitless, and the acts were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and are now awaiting the assent of the Governor-General of Canada.

My government, although they confidently believe that the legislation so recently enacted is discriminatory against Japanese subjects, would not receive the sanction of the Governor-General, have instructed me to call the attention of H. M. government to the matter. The impropriety of such discriminatory legislation against the subjects of a friendly state is evident in itself and requires hardly any comment on the part of my government. The Japanese subjects in Canada are not large in number. So far as my government are aware they have always been law-abiding and have done nothing that might necessitate a legislative action adverse to their interests. Moreover, in the opinion of my government, such measures if allowed to become law, cannot but injuriously affect the cordial and amicable relations which now happily exist between Japan and the Dominion of Canada, and which have every prospect of further development in the near future. I have, therefore, the honor to ask the good offices of Y. L. so that H. M. government may see their way to exercise their influence with the Governor-General of Canada in order that his assent may be withheld from the aforesaid legislation of British Columbia.

I have, etc., (Signed) KATO.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

At the same time the following note was sent to the foreign office:

(Immediate)

Downing Street, 11 August, 1898.

Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., enclosing a copy of a note from the Japanese Minister at this court protesting against recent legislation in British Columbia for the exclusion of Japanese subjects from employment in that province, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, that no reply has yet been received from the Japanese government in answer to the Governor-General on this subject.

A copy of M. Kato's note will, however, be sent to him, with a request that he will press his ministers for early consideration of the matter, and in the meantime I am to suggest that M. Kato should be informed that Mr. Chamberlain is in communication with the Governor-General of Canada on this subject.

I have, etc., (Signed) C. P. LUCAS.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

Opposition Rally.—A meeting of the opposition workers will be held on Friday evening in the Foresters' Hall, Government street. Organization will be perfected for the approaching bye-election campaign.

London has 40 restaurants in which only vegetable food is served.

700 Pairs Pants being slaughtered in price. B. Williams & Co.

Winter Fruits

are scarce. Fruit is not only delicious to the taste but necessary to the health. The salt extracted from the juices of pure fruits is the basis of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Its use promotes health. 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents. All druggists.

Chapter 10.—An act to confirm an agreement between Her Majesty, in right of her province of British Columbia,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Page Five.

distinctly understood that this was Mr. Macpherson's bill (not the government's) and expressed some surprise that, although the same measure that had been defeated in the house last year, it now excited but little opposition from the gentlemen who had then been responsible for its slaughter. Personally he did not think it material in any way, for if contracts made before the importation of labor could be voided, agreements would be made and the contracts completed when the parties interested reached this province. Why did not the introducer of the bill specify that no contract for labor should be made unless the parties interested should have been three or six months in the country?

MR. BERRIS, replying to the Attorney-General, said that the opposition to this measure last year had not been very pronounced, and was based on the fact that the members took a national view of the question, and declined to discriminate against the sister provinces. He thought the bill a harmless one, and this was about all there was to be said of it.

The committee rose, reporting progress, after having adopted section 3, and will sit again on Thursday.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

Prior to the adjournment, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entered the house and formally assented to the bill for the exclusion of aliens from the placer mines of the province, which measure becomes operative immediately.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Macpherson.—For a return giving (1) the names of all mines in the province which have paid the tax on their outputs under the provisions of the Mineral act; (2) the amounts so paid by each mine in each year since the act came into force; (3) the value of each mine paying such tax; (4) the amount that said mines would have paid if they had been assessed as real property.

By Mr. Higgins.—For a return of the total cost to the government of (1) the Bell and (2) the Capt. Scott; and (3) the Quinsigamint and Quinsigamint settlements—said return to state the amount of financial assistance given to and the approximate population of each settlement.

GALLERY NOTES.

The press gallery of the legislature was formally organized yesterday with some thirteen papers in all represented. C. H. Gibbons was elected permanent chairman and L. R. Seymour, of the News-Advertiser, secretary. The first work of the organized gallery will be in the direction of securing a final solution of the accommodation question. Mr. Hattenbury, having in contemplation the arrangement of an ornamental gallery behind the throne for future sessions. For the present a light gallery arranged in jury box fashion will be secured.

Mr. Speaker Foster yesterday issued his warrant for the new elections in Victoria City and North and East Kootenay, the elections to be held on the 19th inst.

The resignation of Messrs. Turner, Hall and Phillips and the death of Mr. Neilson. The election will be simultaneous, about a fortnight hence.

If Mr. Macpherson had succeeded in getting through his Master and Servants bill last session, Attorney-General Macpherson would have been able to introduce his present deputy, Mr. McLean, from Manitoba.

The legislators are now resting from their labors on the memorable all-night sessions of a week ago. Although the government intimated that they had the public business all ready and waiting, there is practically nothing on the order paper for the next sitting of the house.

Women are not the only ones who are sensitive about their ages. A man doesn't like to be told that he is getting old. Youth keeps a man young. It doesn't make any difference if he has lived eighty years. If they have been healthy years, he will be as young as a colt. Good digestion and rich, red blood make people look youthful. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes rich, red blood. It works according to the right theory, and in 30 years of practice, it has proved that theory is absolutely correct. It begins at the beginning—begins by putting the stomach, liver and bowels into perfect order, but it begins its good work on the blood before it finishes with the digestive system. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be and forces them out of the body. All druggists keep the "Discovery."

What makes soiled linen whiter Than freshly fallen snow? What makes one's work far lighter? I'm sure you'd like to know. Then spread the news through all the land, 'Tis 'Pendray's Own Electric Brand.'

Tell all your poor relations Who riches want to find, Wealth brings its own temptations, 'Twere better to my mind To cleanse one's self and live in hope—Try 'Pendray's Own Electric Soap.'

Why do you bring your household goods From far across the sea? You know they do you little good—The same applies to me—Then use soap made in our own land, The best is 'Our Electric Brand.'

Call early.

A. A. HENDERSON, M.D., 414 Albert street.

FOR LADIES.

I have the privilege of referring you to some most respectable persons cured by my inventions, including the wife of a minister of the Gospel, wife of a leading lawyer, and wives of prominent merchants of Ottawa.

Will be at the Victoria hotel, 19th to 23rd of January.

G. M. FARLEIGH, Specialist, G. M. Armstrong's Representative.

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ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE INFORMATION

Can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES

Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents

ATLIN, B. C.

COMING!

Now that it is universally acknowledged that no patent appliances positively CURES RUPTURE, I invite the very worst cases—infants, children and adults—no matter how bad you may be afflicted.

See what our leading physicians say:

Ottawa, December 20, 1898.

I have much pleasure in testifying to J. L. Armstrong's ability in the mechanical treatment of Hernia or Rupture. He has very successfully treated patients of mine ranging in age from a few months to 66 years of age. Most of these patients were afflicted with very large unmanageable Hernia, which failed to be relieved by all the trusses tried. The principle of his patent appliance seems to be perfect. The support is directed against the seat of the rupture only, and can be manipulated to retain accurately. I unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Armstrong to the consideration of the professional and public.

HENRY P. WRIGHT, M.D., 102 Elgin street.

Ottawa, December 18, 1898.

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TO BE NATURALIZED.

What the Alien Has to Do to Become a British Subject.

Three Years' Residence and a Good Character Are the Chief Requisites.

In view of the new placer mining amendments that restrict the placer mines of British Columbia to British subjects, no doubt there will be quite a number of aliens who will be anxious to know the conditions upon which they can become naturalized as British subjects; so as to benefit in all the privileges which that right gives them.

The only necessities for a person to become naturalized are that the applicant is a person of good character and has resided in the Dominion for three years. The applicant makes oath of residence and takes the oath of allegiance before any of the following persons: A judge of a court of record in Canada, a commissioner authorized to administer oaths in any court of record in Canada, a commissioner authorized by the Governor-General to take oaths under the Naturalization act, a justice of the peace, of the county or district where the alien resides, a notary public, a stipendiary magistrate or a police magistrate. The forms of oaths to be subscribed to are as follows:

OATH OF RESIDENCE.

I,, do swear that in the period of, years preceding this date I have resided in the Dominion of, with intent to settle there, without having been during such, years a stated resident in any foreign country. So help me God.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I,, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the Dominion of Wales, dependent on and belonging to the said kingdom, and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown and dignity, and that I will do my best to maintain her Majesty, her heirs or successors, all treason or traitorous conspiracies, and attempts, which I shall know or believe to be made against her person, crown and dignity, and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation. So help me God.

These oaths are subscribed to by the person applying for naturalization and are certified to by the officer before whom the oaths are taken and, being so certified, shall grant him a certificate setting out that the proper oaths have been taken and that there is no reason why the applicant should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural born British subject.

All that now remains is to have the certificate read in the Supreme or County Court in the electoral district in which the applicant resides, the certificate is filed and the applicant is made happy with a certificate of naturalization declaring him to be a full-fledged British subject.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE DAY.

Most of Those Held by English Sailors Are Borrowed from Other Lands.

From Household Words.

In our "tight little island," girdled round by waves, the land listening always to the lullaby and serenade of the tide, we possess quantities of quaint fancies about the sea, and yet these ideas have mostly come to us from other countries. The truth is, we English are not an imaginative people; we accept legends and superstitions rather than originate them. Our sailors have roamed over the world, and have gleaned romantic notions from the dwellers in countries they have visited. Not many years ago there lived a veteran bluebeard, in a Sussex village, who held firmly to his belief in various queer warnings, omens and practices, and who persuaded his neighbors to share his credulity. He never allowed any woman to touch the fishing nets after they were got ready for the boats, if by any chance that prohibition of his was disobeyed he insisted that the female who had laid finger upon the net should be made to repeat the Lord's prayer over it.

In Sweden, Lapland and the Isle of Skye the presence of a woman at the launching of a new vessel is supposed to doom it, unless the Lord's prayer is recited aloud, backwards, by the man who is to be the first to touch the hull. An old sailor had picked up his unfattering theory against woman's influence for good. He cautioned fishermen never to mention their wives or sweethearts within hearing of the boat, or she would be offended and sink out of jealousy.

When lads spoke of "whistling for a wind," this ancient mariner sneered at their "superstition," strange to say; but assured them that a blow was only to be obtained by scratching with a nail on the wood of the foremast. A Hamburg belief, this!

The fishermen of one of our English seaside villages used to refuse to embark if by any chance they had seen a dog since morning, and they never dared speak of "the shore" within sight of the sea, as to do so was supposed to imply that a place other than the ocean was their home. If a vessel puts out to sea before three o'clock on a Friday, no word should be spoken until a storm with a cross scraped on it has been dropped overboard. Sunday, we are

told, is the luckiest day upon which to start for the fishing ground.

It is a general belief in Scotland that if a quarrel happens on the coast, where herring is caught, the blood be shed by violence, the herring then goes right away from the coast, and does not put in an appearance again until the next season.

Icelanders do not allow dogs to be taken on a fishing expedition, believing that if they enter the boats or touch the tackle the catch is bound to be a poor one.

To overturn a salt cellar is always unlucky, but especially so on board, it being then a sure sign that the ship is doomed. A serious peril or accident is foretold by the loss overboard of a mop or bucket.

In many places the fisher folk forbid any counting from land of the ships out at sea, and it is considered a malicious deed, little short of murder, for anyone to beckon to a vessel.

There is a legend in the Norse Skalds which explains why, the sea, salt, the "bountiful Frodi," whose mythical reign was a golden age indeed, possessed a quern, or hand-mill, which ground out gold and peace, but which would grind out stores or anything desired by its owner. Two giant maidens, ruled over by the Frodi, were the grinders. In an evil day a sea rover came upon the scene, slew Frodi, and carried off the quern and the two giant maidens who worked it. When the sea rover's vessel was right out to sea he ordered the maidens to grind salt. At midnight they asked if they had not ground enough. The sea rover, angry at being awakened from sleep, commanded them to grind until morning. Now, the giant maidens, naturally enough, worked very quickly, so, as they went on grinding, the load of salt grew so heavy that it sunk the ship. And now the sea will continue salt forever.

"Davy Jones' Locker" is the ancient sailor's name for the bottom of the sea. Many different beliefs have been held as to the nature of Davy Jones, some regarding him as an old merman, others as an evil spirit in command over the domains of the deep.

Authorities state that the name is derived in two ways—from "Duffy," who is a ghost believed in by the West Indian Islanders, and from the prophet Jonah.

There was once a retired sailor who earned a respectable income by tramping our coast country, and singing or reciting his wonderful adventures, of which he had been an apparition of Davy Jones himself, which had forced the wreck of the vessel. To him Davy had appeared as a giant with a skull for a head, blue flames issuing from his eyesockets, and a sardonic grin disclosing three rows of enormous pointed teeth. Other old salts claim to have seen Davy riding on a whale, and in one part of England the sea serpent is supposed to be Davy's horse.

Few sailors are able to tell the legend of the Flying Dutchman, though they look out for the phantom ship in all waters. It is the Cape of Good Hope alone which the spectral vessel is supposed to haunt, however, since Myndar Vanderdecken swore that he would double the Cape in the teeth of the tempest, "even if he sailed until the day of judgment." So Myndar must go on sailing, waiting and ever waiting, until the end of the world; and he and his ship are invisible to men, except to the crews of doomed vessels.

Any sailor will start gaily on a voyage if a black cat has taken up her abode on board. A fish smack belonging to Worthing, many years ago, never put out to sea unless "Jetty," the master's black cat, was sitting by the steerer. One stormy night Jetty was washed off and drowned, and the fishermen were so much stricken that they were scarcely able to guide the boat home into safety.

The ocean is the dear friend, the sweetheart, the pride of the sailor, though, in spite of the caprices and cruelties of which he believes her guilty. Let a fisherman speak against the blue waves and a seafaring life, and he will be laughed at, and he will know the answer will, no doubt, recall the well known song:

Avast! nor don't think me a milkop so soft
To be taken by trifles aback,
For they say there's a Providence sits up aloft.

To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.

PEACE BY PROMISES.

Sir Wilfrid's Unfulfilled Pledges to the Pope—Mr. Belcourt to Renew Them.

L'Evenement of Montreal says: "The Manitoba school question would appear to be far from settled if we are to believe the news that the holy father has written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking that the solemn promises made by the premier to the pope during the prime minister's visit to the vatican be fulfilled."

It will also be remembered that Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Canadian solicitor-general, made promises of the same nature to Pope Leo XIII. The Canadian government at that time ardently solicited the intervention of Rome so that the Canadian bishops might be induced to accept the compromise entered into between Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and at the same time they asked for delay in order that a definite and complete agreement might be reached and all agitation stopped.

"Sir Wilfrid has now been in power almost three years, and nothing has yet been done towards giving justice to the Catholics of Manitoba, for the reason that the Greenway law of 1890 is still in force; consequently the pope has called upon Sir Wilfrid to see to it."

"We also understand that a leading ecclesiastic has been delegated to interview Sir Wilfrid on this subject and impart to the premier the views of his holiness."

"It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Belcourt's visit to Rome, sent as the special legation made with the object of securing another delay. It is said that the mem-

ber for Ottawa goes to the Eternal City for the purpose of making other promises to the authorities of the vatican."

"It is stated that Mr. Belcourt has been instructed by the premier that he is to declare to the pope that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's time is taken up at Ottawa, and that he has not had sufficient time to look into the Manitoba school matter, but that if the pope will grant delay, the question will be taken up in the near future."

Rheumatic Torture

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures in 1 to 3 Days.

Solomon Woodworth, of Hope Hill, N.B., is rescued from a deplorably helpless condition, induced by the agonies of rheumatism. Mr. Woodworth had contracted rheumatism of the severest form and in a very short time was incapacitated for work—for weeks he could get no rest—suffered the most violent pains in his arms and shoulders—grew worse and felt he could not live, so terrible were his sufferings—his arms became perfectly helpless. He began taking South American Rheumatic Cure—after the second dose he experienced great relief and at the end of three hours every vestige of the pain was gone—the use of his hand and arm returned gradually and he feels altogether like a new man and to-day rejoices in a cure which he proclaims almost a miracle. South American Rheumatic Cure cures in 1 to 3 days every form of rheumatism and neuralgia. Do not suffer longer—it will relieve in six hours.

South American Nerve Soothers the nerves and cures all forms of nervousness.

South American Kidney Cure cures only kidney diseases—relieves in a few hours.



SOLD BY DEAN & HIS CO. CKS AND HALL & CO.

Facts that tell—LIPTON'S CEYLON TEAS

Largest Sale in the World.

Over 1,000,000 packages sold Weekly in Great Britain alone. Lipton's Tea Estates cover thousands of acres of the best tea growing land in Ceylon; the tea produced on them has that delicacy and strength of flavor which has confirmed beyond dispute the name CEYLON as the country that grows the

Finest Teas in the World. LIPTON'S TEAS are carefully selected and scientifically blended by thorough tea experts, and when properly prepared at home make one of the most Delightfully Fragrant, Grateful and Refreshing table Beverages the world has yet produced. These delicate teas are put up by the grower in patent air-tight canisters of one-half pound and upwards. Only genuine when bearing the grower's name—LIPTON.

Ask your Grocer for LIPTON'S TEAS. One trial will convince you of their merits.

Wholesale Agent, THOS. EARLE, Victoria, B.C.

MACONOCHE'S FISH

Of every description.

KIPPERED HERRINGS, HERRINGS IN FINTON HADDOKS, TOMATO SAUCE. PRESERVED BLOATERS, FRESH HERRINGS. JAMS, MARMALADES, WORCESTER SAUCE.

MACONOCHE BROS., LONDON, ENG.

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FIRE ALARM BOXES. To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the bell on the inner door once and let it ring; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire bells are connected with telephone 538.
1—Bridgeway and Superior street, James Bay.
2—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
3—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
4—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
5—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
6—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
7—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
17—Rupert and Douglas streets.
18—Douglas and Wharf streets.
19—Johnston and Government streets.
20—Douglas and between Port and View.
21—1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
22—View and Blanchard streets.
23—Port and Pandora streets.
24—Yates and Fernwood streets.
25—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
26—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
27—Blanchard and Pandora streets.
28—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
29—Caledonia and Cook streets.
30—Spring Ridge.
31—Bridgeway and Discovery streets.
32—Government and Princess streets.
33—Kings road and Second street.
34—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
35—Oaklands Fire Hall, 1st and 2nd streets.
36—Cormorant and Store streets.
37—Discovery and Store streets.
38—John and Bridge streets.
39—Catherine street, Victoria West.
40—Springfield area, and Esquimalt road.
41—Douglas street and Burnside road.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I, Michael Powers, intend to apply for a transfer to J. B. Simpson of the license to sell wine, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the premises known as the Brown & Co. saloon, government street, Victoria, B.C.

Dated Victoria, B.C., 17th December, 1898.
Witness: E. M. Johnson, Real Estate Agent, Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE.

To Customers of Head St. Dairy—

I beg to inform you that this milk business was sold by me to James Donagan, who took possession on January 1st, 1899, and he will collect payment for all milk delivered by him on and after that date. JOHN BRIGHTLIDGE, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 12, 1899.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the City of Victoria, B.C., apply for a transfer of the license to sell wine, spirits and liquors by retail, now held by me for the Jubilee saloon, No. 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to John McPherson, and Hugh Simpson, of the City of Victoria. Dated at Victoria, B.C., January 10th, 1899. JOSEPH BALL, Witness: David Leeming (clerk to E. M. Johnson), Victoria, B.C.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a certificate of title to Lot Thirteen Hundred and Fifty-Four (1354), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the certificate of title to the above lands issued to Patrick Perrall on the 10th day of January, 1877, and numbered 1854a. S. W. WOOTTON, Registrar General, Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., 19th December, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company, with all necessary and usual powers, for the purpose of the District of Cariboo, or other point between Ashcroft and Kamloops on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction to Kamloops, or other point on the Kamloops river in the District of Cariboo, thence in a northerly direction, crossing the Fraser river, along or following approximately the route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near the Necharca river, thence in a northerly direction along or following the general route of the Telegraph Trail to a point at or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river (with power to vary the said location from point on or near the Necharca river, by crossing the Necharca river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point at or near Hazelton, or westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; or, alternatively, a line of railway from said Kamloops, Ashcroft and Kamloops on the Canadian Pacific railway, thence running in a northerly direction to a point at or near Barkerville, or following approximately the route of the Telegraph Trail to a point on or near Hazelton at the Forks of the Skeena river, also with power to vary the said location from point on or near the Necharca river, by crossing the Necharca river and following the general route of the Stuart river to a point at or near Hazelton, or westerly to a point on said Telegraph Trail, and thence following the same to Hazelton aforesaid; and to construct, construct, acquire, maintain and operate tramways, vessels, wharves, warehouses, docks and other works, and to conduct the business of carriers, and to acquire, construct and to operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway or connecting therewith, and to transmit messages 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Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 18, 8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

As the barometric pressure is increasing over California and is abnormally low throughout Northern British Columbia and the Territories, high Chinook winds and a general thaw have set in from the Cascades eastward to Manitoba. Light winds and fair weather prevail along the Coast from California to Vancouver Island, while to the northward the high westerly winds are moderating. The weather in this vicinity is now likely to become more settled for a brief period.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	49
Kamloops	30	44
Barkerville	32	38
Calgary	12	44
Winnipeg	-10	24
Portland, Ore.	48	52
San Francisco, Cal.	52	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)
Thursday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate westerly winds; mostly fair; little change in temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds; partly fair; local showers to-night.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Temperatures:	Deg.	Mean.	Deg.
5 a.m.	47	46	46
Noon	48	49	49
5 p.m.	45	44	44
	Lowest.	44	

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. 6 miles south.
Noon 9 miles southwest.
5 p.m. 10 miles west.
Rain—13 inches.
Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—48 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.136
Corrected.....30.078

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FOUNTAIN.

Sir: The new aldermen for North Ward should make an effort towards repairing the fountain at the junction of Government and Douglas streets.
At the present time it is a disgrace instead of an ornament to the city, your ward placed where it stands by private subscriptions, with the understanding, I am told, that the city should keep it in repair.

A stone water trough should take the place of the old wooden one, which would mean another economical as well as a progressive move.
H. FINDLEY.

THE PLACER MINES BILL.

Sir: As a British subject, who has resided for some time in Alaska and also in the vicinity of the Atlin gold fields, I would like to express, through your columns, some of the views which I, together with many others who have lived in the mining districts of British Columbia, take of the bill now pending in the provincial house, and which if made law, will deprive aliens, and more particularly citizens of the United States, of the right to locate and hold placer claims in British Columbia. Taken from a patriotic standpoint, it certainly seems to be a step backwards, for has it not always been a proud boast of British Columbia, that it is the only country in the world where all British colonies and dependencies, that whilst her laws are better administered than in any other country in the world, they are at the same time more liberal than in any other country in the world?

Are our citizens so effete and lacking in push and ability as to fear to compete on even terms with other people in our own country? I trust not. Then why should we, a people with a vast, undeveloped and but partly explored country, object to being helped in its development and exploration by Americans, who are noted throughout the world for their push and energy, and who, more speculative than us, have already been mainly instrumental in opening up our mineral wealth? Even should it be true that we cannot go to the States and locate claims, we have a country so extended and of such richness that all our energies should be directed towards developing that, and any laws of theirs which tend to keep our capital and labor for the development of our own country are distinctly in our favor.

From the standpoint of trade, the bill will be most disastrous in its effects, for between sixty and seventy per cent of the immigration to Atlin and Cassiar has already been stopped, and this means the sale of thousands of tons of provisions and outfits lost to the merchants of Vancouver and Victoria, for they surely have obtained the American outfitting trade when they have a custom duty of about 35 per cent in their favor. Also it is a well known fact that in the history of alluvial or placer diggings every dollar extracted has cost something over \$1.25, and we should at least have been getting to that extent.

In conclusion, I would say that should this bill become law it will mean the ruin of large and varied enterprises, comprising both British and American capital, and the consequent loss to British Columbia of such large and valuable contributions to the treasury of the province. The part of the investing public, the placing of a very serious obstacle in the path of the Anglo-American commission, now sitting at Ottawa as also in that of those in England and elsewhere who are now striving to join the two nations in a bond of brotherhood and friendship, and the condemnation of British Columbia in the eyes of many who were looking towards it as a very promising field for the investment of capital.
O. E. W. J.
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 16, 1899.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Sir: I notice in last Sunday's issue of your paper that Mr. Thomas Kitchen proposes the plan advanced by me in a

recent issue of the Colonist for the colonization of the Island of Vancouver as "Utopian and impracticable," and suggests instead a plan for the development of a certain mining property, which, he alleges, it attended to first will be the means of attracting settlers, etc. He also thinks that there is not enough percentage attached to my plan to induce the mercantile community to adopt it, and intimates that the business men of Victoria are not affected with philanthropy, etc., etc.

I was not aware that I was attempting to propound a philanthropic scheme, unless it be construed that I was suggesting to the business men and property holders of Victoria that they be good to themselves.

If Mr. Kitchen will read my article more carefully he will find that what I suggested was that the business men of Victoria should take active steps towards securing customers for themselves in the future by the attraction to the Island of an industrial population. That the presence of these would ensure the development of the crude resources of the Island and the establishment of manufactures, and that in this manner the Island would be attracted to the city. This was proposed as a matter of urgent necessity and self-protection, and not by any means upon philanthropic grounds. The matter was put out as it was to be upon a self-sustaining basis, but further than a fair rate of interest upon the money advanced for furtherance of the plan it should be of a non-speculative character.

To my mind, sir, there could be no suggestion more practical than that of developing the agricultural, mineral and timber resources of a country, and when this is proposed to be done upon a basis that shall serve the best interests of the community as a whole it surely should be the more commendable. Again, opportunity for the application of industry on a large scale, and to the three primary resources above mentioned may be added its fisheries. These have four magnificent and unfailing sources of wealth. When the development of these is entered upon with the view of attracting to the Island a permanent industrial population, the future of the manufacturing and business interests of Victoria will be assured. In the writer's humble opinion, sir, the matter is assured in no other way. A stranger wonders at seeing a city as old and populous as is Victoria standing at the extreme point of a beautiful island, rich in natural resources, while its back country remains practically undeveloped. After studying the history of the Island, however, one learns how it is so, but he also learns that conditions have changed, and the question at once presents itself, "How it is possible for Victoria to maintain her present commercial standing?" There seems to be but one answer, viz., by the development of her own natural resources. As the writer suggested in his former article, the peculiar circumstances of the case, occasioned by her insular position and the encumbered condition of her agricultural land require that the development should be actively encouraged and conducted for the sake of the future business interests of the city, and that it should be conducted on a "live and let live" principle, rather than by a speculative policy. If our minerals, timber and fisheries are exploited for the profit of absentee stockholders by the introduction of cheap alien labor—single men mostly, who are boarded and housed by the company, and who, if married, are compelled to purchase their few necessities at the company's stores, as is the method now common in the industrial centres of the United States—the business interests of the city will be little benefited, except perhaps, in those localities where vice is resorted to as a means of livelihood. On the other hand, if a home market is developed by the encouragement of settlers, they and their offspring will furnish not only the necessary labor for the development of these crude resources, but will themselves be the manipulators and consumers to a large extent of the manufactured product. The mercantile class would, of course, be the recipients of the surplus of the products of the land; thus all classes would be benefited. The surplus would naturally constitute an exchange for articles imported for consumption. In this exchange Victoria could have

the balance of trade largely in her favor.

The colonization of the Island and the development of its resources would certainly benefit Victoria in three different ways: First, it would save it from being side-tracked and enable it to not only hold but largely increase the shipping and export trade at present enjoys; second, it would increase beyond all comparison its local trade; third, it would greatly enhance the value of town and country property and would at the same time lighten taxation by bringing in others to help bear the burden.

The fact that you labelled my sketch after Bellamy's famous novel—an honor I fully appreciate—ought not, however, to stamp it as "impracticable." As years roll by events demonstrate that Bellamy wrote only a few years ahead of his time. The picture that he drew of the fulfillment of the gospel of greed is fast becoming a reality in the country of the distinguished author, where a seething mass of corruption and discontent is but scantily covered by a glittering and deceptive exterior, labelled and paraded before the world as "success."

Mr. Kitchen would find that the colonization of the Island, which means real growth, would be the signal of real success and development all along the line. It would mean that Victoria would in short order become the terminus of three transcontinental lines and the radiating point of a number of others. His particular scheme would be taken up with all others possessing merit. But, as before outlined, the work of colonization would have to be taken up energetically and unselfishly as a means to an end. It never need be burdensome, and would, in ultimate results, repay a hundred fold an adequate effort made in this direction.

In conclusion, I would add that my suggestions as to the value of colonization as a trade promoter have experience for their foundation, but in a long career I have never known of a case where the adoption of such a policy was of greater actual necessity than that presented by this city of Victoria at the present moment. The opportunity also is most favorable. People with means are looking this way for investment, and many farmers of California are turning their eyes northward on account of the severe droughts in that section. Why should not active effort upon practical and persistent lines be made to induce these to locate here? It is said there are millions of idle capital in the country; surely a few thousand dollars of this might be profitably employed in Victoria, and the business men of Victoria towards redeeming the business of the Island from a threatened decline.

Yours, etc.,
FIDUS ACHATES.

Victoria, Jan. 17.

FAMES PATHWAY.

W. S. Gilbert looks more like a soldier than a writer of comic operas. He is a remarkable, well built, handsome man, with snow-white hair and mustache. The late Senator Morrill always made a speech early in the session, sent a copy bound in Russia leather to every senator and a paper bound copy to every voter in Vermont.

Constantin Christomanos, the author, who was reader to the murdered Empress of Austria, has published a book of reminiscences of his life at the court, much of which is biographical of the empress.

There is still living in England a woman who danced at the famous Richmond ball given in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. She is Lady Carew, and has just entered her 101st year. At the time of the ball she was the "pretty" Miss Cliffe and was dressed in pale pink.

Another Persian prince is travelling in Europe and his presence in Paris is recalling all the many stories told of the famous visit of the Shah a few years ago. He is Malik Manzur Mirza, second son of the Shah. He is 8 years old and delicate, and the chief purpose of his tour is to consult with specialists.

KIDNEY-BLADDER TROUBLE.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney disorders, and it's an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all kidney diseases.

The less of routine the more of life.—A. Bronson Alcott.

When men are pure laws are useless; when men are corrupt, laws are broken.—Disraeli.

People who do not know how to laugh are always pompous and self-conceited.—Thackeray.

Every library should try to be complete on something, if it were only the history of pinheads.—Holmes.

Almost Distracted

Dreadful Suffering by a New-market Woman.

The Bones in the Nose Affected—Face Would Swell Until Her Eyes Were Closed—How Relieved.

NEWMARKET, ONT.—"I have had a good opportunity of noting the great medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years, and the disease had gone so far that the bones of the nose had become affected and particles had come away through an opening in the left side. Her eyesight was also affected to the extent that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered

Severe Pains in the Head and at times was almost distracted. She was treated by four different doctors, one of whom was a specialist. They all said they could not do anything for her, as the disease had gone too far. Her nose would swell about every three days until her eyes would almost be closed. Then it would break through and the swelling would subside for a day or two. About Christmas she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has not been troubled with any swelling since, and the sore on the side of the nose has all healed. She is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it to any person who is suffering with catarrh."

W. H. FURSIER.
N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; easy to take.

COAL, Nut Coal - \$4.25 Lump " - 5.50 Full weight given.

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FIGURES TELL THE TALE

According to the Custom House statistics the importation of G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry in 1898 aggregated 86,855 cases, over one-third of the total, or 52,649 cases more than of any other brand.

Only the first pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne district are used by G. H. Mumm & Co. in the composition of their cuves, and no other champagne, no matter what the price, can excel in quality.

It is owing to the great skill and knowledge in composing the cuves, combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest per centage of alcohol, that G. H. Mumm & Co. have gained for their Extra Dry such a wonderful appreciation and demand over all other brands.

AWAY IN THE LEAD

MUMM'S EXTRA DRY

As shown by the Custom House returns, contributed more than one-third to the total imports of Champagne into the United States during the year ending 31st December, 1898.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

PITHER & LEISER

13 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Read the Official Custom House Returns

Imports of Champagne into the United States

By the Sole Agents of the Various Brands.
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S EXTRA DRY	Cases.
MOET & CHANDON	34,206
POMERY & GRENO	28,318
HEIDSIECK & CO	13,808
VVE. CLICQUOT	11,669
RUINART, PIERRE & FILS	10,638
LOUIS ROEDERER	9,065
PERRIER-JOUET	8,125
PIPER HEIDSIECK	8,022
ERNEST IRROY & CO	3,585
ST. MARCEAUX	1,743
CHAS. HEIDSIECK	1,705
BOUCHÉ, FILS & CO	1,702
A. DEMONTBELLLO & CO	1,501
GEO. GOULET	1,345
DELBECK & CO	1,265
VARIOUS BRANDS (15 or more)	18,677
TOTAL	243,319

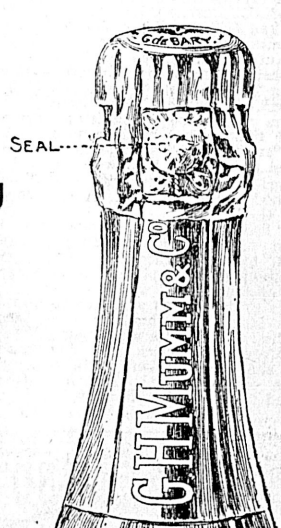
Compiled from the Custom House Records.



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PITHER & LEISER, Sole Agents for British Columbia for G. H. MUMM & CO.